

## INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

## Residences Wrecked at Bloomfield and Terre Haute by a Heavy Wind-Storm.

**Democratic Lie Exposed—DePauw Military School—Marion Gas Suit—Freak of the Lightning—An Unnatural Mother.**

## INDIANA.

## Severe Wind Storm Strikes Bloomfield and Terre Haute—Houses Demolished.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**

**BLOOMFIELD, May 13.**—Last night about 10:30 o'clock a destructive wind-storm, accompanied by a heavy rain-fall, passed through the south part of town. The track of the storm was about one hundred yards in width, bearing in a little southeasterly direction, and scarcely any in its course withstood its fury. A large Calver's residence was destroyed, the fragments being carried from seventy-five to one hundred feet. Calver and his wife were caught under the debris, and but for prompt assistance Mr. C. would probably have been suffocated. An unfinished story and a half house, belonging to Ed Campbell, was demolished. In fact, from the time the storm entered the west part of town by unroofing Col. A. G. Cavins' barn, until it passed out at the east, its course was plainly marked by buildings unroofed, trees torn to pieces, fences blown down, smoke-stacks and chimneys toppled over, until it destroyed the Richmond Mills bridge, east of town. The bridge was torn to pieces and carried about sixty yards into a field.

The wind storm of Monday night demolished the residence of John Donham, at Terre Haute, injuring three of his children. Other damage was done to roofs and skylights.

## Democratic Falsehood Refuted.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**

**DANVILLE, May 13.**—The Sentinel of Saturday last contained the following dispatch, dated Brownsville, concerning Dr. Joel T. Barker, auditor of Hendricks county:

Has the chairman of the Republican State central committee instructed his agents to tell the auditors of the State to approve the official bonds of the trustees-elect in their counties? Have the various Republican newspapers been directed to file and have approved their official bonds in the counties having Democratic auditors? The auditors of Hendricks county have refused to take any action on official bonds tendered for approval, claiming that as the bonds had not been offered in all the counties ten days after the election, he has not the authority to approve them, and that on Monday, Aug. 4, voters were to appear in all the counties and that he will appoint the trustees for all of the same.

To-day's Sentinel follows this with a lengthy condemnation of this alleged action of Dr. Barker and explaining the law to him. Your correspondent asked Dr. Barker if there was any truth in the dispatch, and he made an unqualified denial. He has not refused in any case to approve the official bonds tendered for approval, and he still thinks that the trustees have until in August to qualify, and he will govern himself accordingly.

However, over in the Democratic county of Putnam, the Democratic auditor refused, for like reasons, to permit Republican assessors to qualify, and appointed Democrats in their stead.

## Flight Over Ownership of a Gas Company.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**

**MARION, May 13.**—This morning the new board of directors of the Citizens' Gas Company brought suit to have set aside the sale of the company's plant to John D. Oakford and others, on the 9th of April last. The Citizens' company was organized three years ago, on the plan of furnishing gas gas perpetually to each purchaser of a \$50 share of stock. The company went ahead and put in four miles of main, sunk two gas-wells and owned the leases on two others. The plant was sold for \$1 and upon consideration that the purchasers would carry out the conditions to the owners of 400 shares of stock. The sale was unauthorized; that it was made to defraud the stockholders, and that some of the money was used to buy the real purchasers. The case is heard and determined. The plant is valued at \$40,000, and the legal fight will be a bitter one.

## Military Day at DePauw.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**

**GREENCASTLE, May 13.**—Friday, May 15, is the day set apart for the commencement of the school of military science and tactics at DePauw University. The graduates are: Horace L. Burr, New Castle; Ernest G. Eagon, New Decatur; Ala.; Charles H. Pouchard and Morris Turk, Greencastle; and Guy M. Walker, Elm-Town, China. The field exercises will be held in the east campus at 9 a. m., and will consist of the competition infantry drill, artillery competition and a drill of the cadets. The afternoon exercises will be held at Army Hall, when the senior drill will be held and the judges will make their reports. Miss Della Ogden and the Schumann quartet will contribute some musical selections. President John will present the diplomas, and the day's exercises will close with a parade at 3 p. m. The military school has lost one of its former popular under the command of Lieut. R. C. Williams, U. S. A.

## Unshed by Lightning.

**WINAMAC, May 13.**—During a heavy rain-storm at this place yesterday, lightning played havoc with the residence of J. N. Brown. It struck the roof near the center, followed the cone, demolished all the chimneys, scattered bricks and boards hundreds of feet and left the house in a very dilapidated condition. Mr. Brown, who was out of doors at the time, was thrown violently to the ground, while his wife, who was in the weaving-room, which was left without any siding, was not even shocked. Their daughter Estelle, who was at work in the kitchen, was struck on the head by a bolt and stockings and shoes split in two pieces and torn from her feet. She is in a very critical condition, with very small hopes for her recovery.

## A Priest Banqueted.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**

**VINCENNES, May 13.**—About twenty of the clergy of this diocese assembled at the residence of Father Peyton, who has for many years officiated as priest of St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral, in this city, and tendered him a farewell banquet. The banquet was a most enjoyable one. Father Peyton will give up the ministry and go to Green Cove Springs, Fla., for his health. He will remain there. He was greatly beloved by his congregation.

## Puddles Stocked with Fish at Swazee.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**

**MARION, Ind., May 13.**—At Swazee, this morning, the residents were catching fish out of the ponds and puddles made by last night's terrific rain. Later, when the water sunk into the ground, sun-fish and shiners by the thousands strewn the ground. There is no stream within four miles of Swazee, and the theory is that these fish were caught up by a small tornado and deposited where they were found.

## Deserted Her Children.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**

**BRAZIL, May 13.**—Mrs. Mary Richards, on being ejected from her house for non-payment of rent, took her three children, a boy of eight, and two daughters, aged five and three years, to a sympathizing neighbor's house, and there deserted them. Provision for a home for them will be made.

## Lebanon Will Have Gas.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**

**LEBANON, May 13.**—Contracts were signed to-day by which C. T. Doney, of Anderson, is to pipe gas here by Aug. 15.

## A Lawyer Sent to the Penitentiary.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**

**FRANKFORT, May 13.**—George W. Smith, an attorney from Liberty, this county, was to-day found guilty of subornation of perjury, and given two years in the pen-

tentary. This is the second time he has been convicted, having been granted a new hearing.

## Burglars at Leesburg.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**

**WARSAW, May 13.**—Last night the stores of D. H. Lessig, J. A. Wood, A. Garrett, J. E. Irvin, C. E. Brown's saloon and the post-office in the village of Leesburg, six miles north of this city, were entered by burglars and goods to the amount of several hundred dollars taken. Many dollars' worth of stamps were taken from the postoffice.

## Minor Notes.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**

Clark county reports a pest of white rats. A bed of lead ore, eighteen inches thick, has been discovered near Yountville, Montgomery county.

On Monday afternoon, Hon. B. W. Hanna, of Crawfordville, sustained a fall in front of his residence, and was considerably injured. He is still in very poor health.

Last week G. A. Guthrie, of Avon, lost three cattle by theft. On Saturday, at Danville, Ind., J. C. Hansen, an address several aliases, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

On Monday night all the members of the Crawfordville fire department handed in their resignations, which were immediately accepted. This was caused by the action of the Council in electing J. J. Weidle as chief of the department.

The action of Catherine Noe vs. Anna Hol was changed from venue from Franklin county to Greengrove, was set for trial yesterday, but was dismissed, the plaintiff not being represented. This case has been pending for several years.

The eighth day of the Critter poisoning case, on trial at Greensburg, opened with the charge of the court to the jury. The jury went out and in ten minutes returned with a verdict of guilty, and the defendant went home to her two little children.

The new astronomical observatory of Hanover College will be formally opened on Thursday, May 15. It is a fine building, and the observatory will be open after the lecture to the inspection of visitors.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees was at Veedersburg on Sunday, visiting his mother, who is very sick. In speaking about politics, he said that E. V. Brookshire would be renominated for Congress, and probably win with only opposition. He seemed positive that J. E. Lamb would not be a candidate.

A farmer named Tullis, living four miles west of Rockport, has in his possession a lot of twenty-two year old sheep, which at that time has given birth to thirty-eight lambs, all bucks, and coming in pairs. These lambs he has sold at prices ranging from \$2 to \$3 each, and has a few more which is apparently in as good condition as she was ten years ago.

## ILLINOIS.

## Homeopaths May Enter Politics to Secure Control of a State Insane Asylum.

**CHICAGO, May 13.**—The Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association is in annual session in this city. The chief interest attaching to the meeting is the fact that the association proposes to enter the next political campaign in a body. The next State Legislature will probably elect a majority of homeopaths to the insane, and the homeopaths propose to try to have it put in charge of their school of medicine.

At this time the question of the election of a new president of the association is being discussed. The association is a body of about 100 members, and the members of the Legislature pledged to give them what they want. In fact, the candidates for the office are all homeopaths, and they intend to throw their combined influence to the other party.

## Contest Over a Town Charter.

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**

**BLOOMINGTON, May 13.**—To-day a petition was filed in the County Court for a contest of the election recently held at Lexington, by which the rejection of the town special charter was ordered and organization under the general law demanded. The election was held by the "charter busters" by one majority. The petitioners allege that four or more illegal votes were cast in favor of reorganization. The election was held by the "charter busters" by one majority. The petitioners allege that four or more illegal votes were cast in favor of reorganization. The election was held by the "charter busters" by one majority. The petitioners allege that four or more illegal votes were cast in favor of reorganization.

## Brief Mention.

John Ellison, a pioneer of Coles county, died at his home, northwest of Mattoon, yesterday.

Mrs. Martha Douglas died at her home, east of Mattoon, yesterday, at the age of seventy-five. She was one of the older settlers of Coles county.

Harve Campbell, held upon the charge of complicity in the Rogers murder, was given a preliminary hearing in Humboldt, last evening, and discharged, no new evidence of complicity being introduced.

John Hood, marble dealer, failed in business at Decatur Monday, and nine creditors closed his shop. Hood came to Decatur a few months ago from East St. Louis, A. C. Hood, brother of John, failed in business at Decatur Monday, and nine creditors closed his shop. Hood came to Decatur a few months ago from East St. Louis, A. C. Hood, brother of John, failed in business at Decatur Monday, and nine creditors closed his shop.

Mr. C. B. Torrance, while attempting to board a train at Abingdon, slipped and fell in such a way that he was drawn under the wheels of a passenger car. He was a lumber merchant, and prominent in Odd-fellow and Grand Army of the Republic circles.

A violent wind-storm struck Springfield Monday evening, and lasted thirty minutes. Fences were destroyed and the steeple of the St. Agnes Church was blown down. The damage to property, however, is not great. The storm did considerable damage to sky-lights, windows and shrubbery by a furious hail-storm.

The Revs. J. H. Sheen, of Decatur; A. A. Fairleigh, of Champaign; J. S. Woods, of Pontiac, and other members of the primary committee of the African Methodist Conference met in Decatur Monday, and formulated a plan by which a theological school is to be established at Decatur or some other city in Illinois.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota opened at the New Albany hotel, at a large number of delegates and visitors from Chicago, Peoria, Bloomington, Galva, Canton and other cities are present. A parade will be held on Tuesday and a reception Wednesday evening.

## Monster Petition to the Czar.

**NEW YORK, May 13.**—A movement has been inaugurated to secure one million signatures to a memorial to be sent to the Czar of Russia, asking that he look into and attempt to ameliorate the condition of the exiles in Siberia. The movement was started recently by a suggestion made at the church of Rev. Mr. McVicar, of Philadelphia, that the petition has been signed and copies sent all over the United States. Responses are coming in at the rate of fifteen hundred a day. The petition is couched in very moderate language, reciting the friendly relations of the two nations. It asks that the Czar take notice of the widespread interest of our people in the Siberian exile system. The expression of the petition is that in the punishment of some of her subjects, Russia is not in harmony with the humanizing sentiments of the age.

## Glass Manufacturers and Jobbers.

**CHICAGO, May 13.**—A committee of seven members of the Sheet-Glass Manufacturers' Association, appointed at the convention in Chicago, last week, were in conference to-day with about thirty of the leading glass-jobbers of the West. The manufacturers have decided to shut down their plants on the 1st and 15th of June in place of the customary date July 1, this action being due, however, upon an agreement by the jobbers to maintain prices at the present rate, there having recently been quite extensive cutting in prices. The matter will be further discussed at another session to-morrow.

## Safe and Effective.

Brandreth's Pills are the safest and most effective remedy for indigestion, irregularity of the bowels, constipation, biliousness, headache, dizziness, malaria, or any disease arising from an impure state of the blood. They have been in use in this country for over fifty years, and the thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from those who have used them, and the constant increasing sale, is incontrovertible evidence that they perform all that is claimed for them.

Brandreth's Pills are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless and safe to take at any time. Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

## DISAPPOINTED DEMOCRATS

## They Expected a Free-Trade Speech from Butterworth, but It Did Not Come.

**Cincinnati's Gerrymandered Congressman Gives His Views on Reciprocity with Canada, and His Objections to the Tariff Bill.**

**Special to the Indianapolis Journal.**

**WASHINGTON, May 13.**—Major Butterworth, of Ohio, is determined to retire from Congress amid a flash of red lights. He delivered a very brilliant tariff speech in the House this afternoon in the time given him by the Democrats, who believed that he intended to make a great free-trade argument. As soon as he took the floor almost the entire Democratic membership moved over on the Republican side, and clustered around him, some sitting, while others stood up, and the scene for more than an hour was similar to that around an auctioneer at a public sale, where everybody laughed, applauded or yelled and looked serious in rapid turns. Toward the close of his speech Major Butterworth defined his position, when he declared himself in favor of the most ultra methods to develop and protect American industries, but said that he believed, first, in reciprocal commercial treaties, and second, in caution against putting more money into the development of industries than could be secured by the tariff.

He objected to two or three features of the McKinley bill, especially those increasing the duty upon copper and tin. He didn't believe the resources of the country in these materials would warrant the payment of so high a duty as would be levied while the American copper and tin industries were being developed. In other words, he said the government was not justified in going into industrial speculation in putting more money into the development of an industry than could be taken out, and he believed that twice as much money would be put into the copper and tin industries as would be taken out, and he believed that twice as much money would be put into the copper and tin industries as would be taken out.

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## Major Butterworth's Speech.

**WASHINGTON, May 13.**—The House to-day, after the transaction of some routine business, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair, on the tariff bill.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee moved to reduce the duty on ammonia. He could see no reason why this article of necessity to the farmer should be so heavily taxed.

Mr. McKinley of Ohio opposed the amendment, and stated that since the tariff had encouraged competition in this country the price of ammonia had been reduced from 30 to 75 cents per pound.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio suggested that while he knew nothing of the case under consideration, the price of the article was not reduced on account of competition alone. It was reduced on account of improved methods of manufacture. So far as he was capable of doing he had tried to understand the tariff question, and he never doubted that the protective system was wise, humane and beneficent, and had scattered blessings on the land from shore to shore. If there was any danger to the protective system it was in its oscillation between the extreme of free trade on the one hand and the extreme which created inequalities among Americans themselves on the other.

The country, in the election of Harrison and the Republican Congress, had declared its preference for a system of sustained and unyielding protection. The conflict of 1888 had not been between schedule rates, but between economic policies. The Democratic policy was to reduce the tariff to the lowest rate that would be levied for revenue only. The Republican policy was that the tariff, whether high or low, should be so adjusted as to establish, protect and develop American industries in competition with the rest of the world. Did that policy mean to remove the inequalities which existed between industries in this country and the rest of the world, or did it mean to shut out all importation? He insisted that we should not create any inequalities here. He insisted that the protective system dealt with conditions, and not with national boundaries, lines, except when the presence of those national boundary lines was a protection to the industry against the influence of which it was necessary to interpose the barrier of a protective tariff. If the tariff did not deal with conditions, it was a tariff in the abstract, and if it was, the fathers of the Republic had paid themselves a poor compliment when they provided that as between free trade and a tariff the latter was to prevail. He insisted that the tariff was a means of commerce. Competition never created a new industry—they were created by the work of the brain—by inventors. The country had tried to do the best it could in framing the bill, but it was not always safe to rely altogether upon the testimony of the beneficiaries under a law. [Applause.] He insisted that the tariff was a means of commerce. Competition never created a new industry—they were created by the work of the brain—by inventors. The country had tried to do the best it could in framing the bill, but it was not always safe to rely altogether upon the testimony of the beneficiaries under a law. [Applause.] He insisted that the tariff was a means of commerce. Competition never created a new industry—they were created by the work of the brain—by inventors. The country had tried to do the best it could in framing the bill, but it was not always safe to rely altogether upon the testimony of the beneficiaries under a law. [Applause.]

Mr. Butterworth then proceeded to expound his views touching reciprocity with Canada. He said that we were endeavoring to cultivate relations with fifty million people to the southward, and yet were afraid to make a treaty with a nation of 30 million people to the northward. He said that the United States were not suspected of lack of patriotism, yet they favored reciprocity. There were some things in the bill he did not like, but he believed that the tariff was a means of commerce. Competition never created a new industry—they were created by the work of the brain—by inventors. The country had tried to do the best it could in framing the bill, but it was not always safe to rely altogether upon the testimony of the beneficiaries under a law. [Applause.]

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crease of duty on an article used as a fertilizer on every farm—an increase made for the benefit of two manufacturers and against the interest of three million farmers. The tariff was so high that it drove the farmer's eyes by pretending that he was protected.

Mr. Dingley of Maine said that the debate had proceeded upon the theory that the mica and sulphate of ammonia were used for producing fertilizers, but the fact was that not a pound was so used.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee moved to amend by reducing the duty on refined borax from 5 to 3 cents per pound.

Mr. O'Ferrall of Virginia read a list of what he singled out as excessive duties, laying stress on the duty on ready-made clothing, which he held was in the interest of the manufacturer, general Vanamaker. You tickle me and I will tickle you, you legislate in my favor and I will put up campaign funds—that was the explanation of many of the duties.

Mr. Niedringhaus of Missouri moved to amend by reducing the duty on refined borax from 5 to 3 cents per pound.

Mr. Tracy of New York moved to amend the section relating to coal-tar preparations so as to reduce the duty from 10 to 10 per cent. Lost.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee attacked the paragraph relating to mica, and asked for an explanation of the fact that in the case of these others not imported the committee had graciously made a reduction of 20 per cent, but had increased the tax on those others that were imported.

Mr. Dingley of Maine, replied that as the gentleman had assisted in the preparation of the mica bill, which contained exactly the same language and figures, perhaps he could explain himself.

Mr. Biggs of California offered an amendment increasing the duty on olive oil from 35 to 50 cents a gallon. He advocated protection of the olive-oil industry in the interest of pure olive oil. He was a good Democrat, but he was not a hide-bound. His party was opposed to his amendment, but he, as an independent American citizen, advocated the amendment. Rejected.

Various amendments were offered, but were rejected, and after considering thirteen of the 136 pages of the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

## THE IMPRISONED ANARCHISTS.

**Gen. Benjamin Butler Will Try to Secure Their Release on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.**

**CHICAGO, May 13.**—Preparations have been made to attempt to secure the release from the penitentiary of the convicted Anarchists Fielden, Schwab and Neebe. In a short time an application will be made to a judge that the prisoners are detained without due process of law. No less an authority than Gen. Benjamin Butler says that the effort will, almost beyond doubt, be successful, the opinion being based on the expressions of the United States Supreme Court in the proceedings heretofore brought before that body. General Butler is a regularly retained associate counsel in the case.

The Anarchists' lawyers say the writ of habeas corpus should be granted on the ground that after the sentence of death was passed upon the condemned Anarchists and Neebe was doomed to spend fifteen years in the penitentiary, the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and that when the finding of the lower court with the sentence of death for Spies, Parsons, Lingg, Engel, Schuch and Fielden was affirmed, the prisoners were not taken before the Supreme Court to hear this affirmation of their sentence, and their lawyers were not even notified of the affirmance.

The claim was made that this is a breach of their constitutional rights, and that the constitution even went so far as to say that a sentence of death rendered in the absence of the prisoners was not due process of law.

General Butler writes under date of May 10: After giving sufficient examination to the case of Fielden, I have come fully to the conclusion that such action is erroneous,